CHARLESTON, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 5, 1872.

THE KU-KLUX TRIALS.

A DULL DAY IN THE COURT. The Case of the Contumacious Counsel for the Fugitive Avery.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS] COLUMBIA, January 4. The entire time of the court to-day was occupled by the arguments in the case of Colonel McMaster, the recusant counsel for Dr. Avery. Chamberlain and Corbin spoke in support of the rule of the court, and John Watles in favor of the respondents. A decision is ex-

NOTES AND DETAILS BY MAIL.

The Confessing Ku-Kiux-What they had to say about the Klan-Failure to Connect Respectable Men with the Organization-The Case of Colonel McMaster-A Manly Reply to the Court-Corbin Takes Time to Consider.

> [FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.] COLUMBIA, S. C., January 3.

A large batch of prisoners from Spartanburg County were brought up to-day in the Ku-Klux Court to plead guilty. There were ten of them in all, mostly, from their appearance, belonging to the lowest classes of society, and all of them, by their own confessions, unable to read and write. They were all questioned at considerable length by the presiding justice as to their reasons for joining the Ku-Klux, their complicity in the deeds of the Klan and their knowledge as to whether or not their more respectable neighbors knew, or were members, of the organization. One poor old man, who said he had been frightened into the order, had never been on any raids, and had now left his wife at home dying of consumption, was mercifully allowed to go on his own recognizance for allowed to go on his own recognizance for five hundred dollars. The rest were rea anded for sentence at some future day. Their stories were all nearly alike. They all claimed to have gone into the kian for their own safe; y, and testified to several raids on which variou people, white and black, had been either warned or whipped. In some of the cases, the judge inquired why these people had been punished, and various offences and acts of punished, and various offences and acts of fawlessness were given as the reason. One of the persons had "made trouble between man and wife," another had beaten another man's steer to death and thrown it into a ditch, and others were accused of stealing, disobeying their parents, whipping white boys, &c. The prisoners were all asked whether they had questioned their victims as to their nollitics, and warned them against voting their politics, and warned them against voting the Radical ticket, but none of them remembered any such conversations. One man testified that he was, or had been, a member of the Union League, and had learned more about the Ku-Klux since he had been down here in prison than he ever heard before. Most of them knew very little about the respectable people of the county. One young boy was asked to name over some of gave the names of all the men of any wealth or position that he could apparently remember. He was then asked if they were not the Ku-Klux, and replied that they were not, so far as he knew or believed. One gentleman, a farmer named William McKenna, the prisoner said, had been visited by the Ku-Klux, and might probably have been forced into the order if it had not been broken up at just about that time. The court then recalled Mr. T. Phillips, one of the Spartanburg prisoners, who pleaded guilty yesterday, and elicited from him the statement that he had heard three men in Spartanburg County—Gilbert three men in Spartanburg County-Gilbert Surratt, Preston Goforth and Ross Ray-utter surratt, Presion Golorin and Ross Ray—utter some vague threats against witnesses for the government. They had said that their turns (the witnesses) would come next. This was last summer, while the Ku-Kiux trials were going on at Raleigh, and referred to the witnesses who had come own to North Caroline.

to testify. It was said at a public meeting at Grassy Pond, where William Foster was making a speech against the Ka-Klux. The case of Colonel McMaster, counsel for making a speech against the Ku-Klux.

The case of Colonel McMaster, counsel for Dr. Avery, was then taken up. It will be remembered that an order was issued on Monday requiring Colonel McMaster to show cause to-day why he should not be thrown over the bar for contempt in refusing to give certain information regarding his client. Colonel McMaster's answer was read by Mr. Colonel McMaster's answer was read by Mr. Ficklin. The answer, after reciting the order served on Colonel McMaster, declared that according to his memory the only question asked him was, "Where is your client?" to which he answered, "I hope the court will exwhich he answered, "I hope the court will excuse me from answering that question." The question was repeated and the same reply again given. He was not aware that he was asked whether he had had any communication with his client previous to his departure. He disclaimed any intentional disrespect toward the court, and declared that as an attorney in the discharge of his duty he had never forgotten the respect due to the court. He claimed, however, that there were also some rights that belonged to the bar, and that there was no requirement on his part to answer the question propounded. If he had known anything as to the whereabouts of his client it could only have been from his client's own statement, and if he had received such a comstatement, and if he had received such a communication from his client it would be a breach of professional confidence for him to have disched it. closed it. He was in no sense the custodian of his client, who had not been admitted to ball at his request, or as a favor to him, but as an act of justice to the prisoner himself, and after an examination by the court of the recogni-

on at Ra'eigh, and referred to the wit-who had gone over to North Carolina

an examination by the court of the recognizances.

Mr. Ficklin, in submitting this answer, eulogized Colonel McMaster as a gentleman of honor, integrity and virtue; one who had the confidence, esteem, respect, and, he might say, love of all who knew him. He was incapable of knowingly commiting any act that would be improper for a gentleman of honor and a member of the bar of South Carolina. Colonel McMaster had been startled at the magnitude of the charge and of the proposed infliction. He had been ordered to show cause why he should not be degraded, disgraced and rendered infamous for all time, as far as the judgment of that court could do it. Mr. Ficklin continued with a carefully confar as the judgment of that court could do it.
Mr. Ficklin continued with a carefully condidered argument of some length, in support
of his client's answer, and cited a large num-

of his client's answer, and cited a large number of authorities to sustain his position.

At the conclusion of Mr. Ficklin's argument the district-attorney stated that, owing to the pressure of his other duties, he had not been able to give his attention to the rule against Colonel McMaster, and, therefore, desired to be allowed until to-morrow morning to prepare his argument. He thought, however, that the refusal of Colonel McMaster to answer was a proof of his complicity in the flight of Dr. Avery, and that he had made himself amenable, by thus assisting to obstruct the administration of justice, to the fullest penalty that the court could inflict.

The request of the district-attorney was granted, and the court adjourned until to-morrow.

ANOTHER SHOCKING OUTRAGE.

RICHMOND, January 4. A negro in Prince Edwards County took by force from her mother's house a respectable girl aged thirteen, outraged her and escaped. The people are in pursuit.

How Young Mr. Tweed Got Rich.—Richard M. Tweed, Jr., (Tweed's son.) was subjected to a rigid examination on the 30. h uit., in the New York Supreme Court, on his proposition to be one of the bondsmen for his father. He said the total value of his real estate was about \$1,584,000. He owned none of this property before last August. He had received it all from his father and mother, partly for a consideration and partly for "love and affection." Had no understanding with his father that the conveyance of this property was to enable him to become bail—in fact there was no understanding at all between him and his father on the subject. He went on to say, further, that a large proportion of this real estate was given to him with an idea that it would be turned over to his mother. It was recorded on the 26th of October. When the deeds were given to him the father said, "Here, Bichard, this is to make you a rich man." His father was lessee of the Metropolitan Hotel, and had advanced the money to fit it up. Should his father ask him to give back all this property he said he would use his judgment in complying. A recess was then taken until Wednesday. How Young Mr. Tweed Got Rich.-Richard

THE CITY DEBT.

nicipal Government.

To the Members of the City Council: GENTLEMEN-In a recent article we sought to show that the city debt, not obligatory for want of capacity in Council to contract it, cannot be enforced by Council, that being an act of adjudication. Each assessment is a judgment rendered against each individual in Charleston for his proportion of the debt, and that judgment the Council cannot render, and the less should be allowed to do so, in that the debt was contracted by itself, and its own authority to contract it is the point in issue.

But if you undertake to try this question, we have, at least, the right to ask that you will try it. We have right to the forms adoptwill try it. We have right to the forms adopted for the protection of legal rights—to notice—to appearance—to trial, and the opportunity of witnesses and authorities for our defence. Do you propose to do this? If you do fence. Do you propose to do this? If you do not, and to show also the authority you have to sit in judgment, your judgment, in whatever form rendered, will be void, your execution will be a trespass, and each of you individually will be responsible to us individually for every act of violence to result from the effect to enforce it.

fort to enforce it
You cannot dodge that responsibility by as You cannot dodge that responsibility by assuming to act under your power to tax. That was given to you for the expenses of government. The State itself can use it for no other. In State vs. Allen, 2 McCord, 56. It attempted to impose, by way of tax, a penalty of \$10,000 upon the defendant for the sale of lottery tickets; in Horlbeck vs. Council, 12 Rich, 128, in that way to recover the sum charged against adjacent lot owners for the expense of widening a street, and in both falled, upon against adjacent for owners for the expense of widening a street, and in both failed, upon the principle that having the political right to so much only of the property of citizens as is necessary to its support, the State has the political power to take so much only by taxation. To the extent only to which the State is treat pressessed of the political power of taxation. tion. To the extent only to white the state is itself possessed of the political power of taxation can it confer that power on a corporation, and to no individual or corporation could it give the power in that way to enforce the contracts which, as agent, it might incur.

But if the State could have given you that power it has not. If it could have authorized the contracts of the people, and with their con-

you as agent of the people, and with their consent, of course—for the State cannot force us to accept such agent in our private matters—to make the contracts you have undertaken, and to tax us for their payment, it has not done so. It has authorized you to make the regulations proper to the peace and order of the town and to assessments thereto as you may deem expedient. Clearly you, at least have town and to assessments thereto as you may deem expedient. Clearly, you, at least, have the taxing power but to the regulations necessary to the peace and order of the town. No one of you has the simplicity to suppose that while you have but the power to make regula-tions respecting certain designated subjects of municipal government, you were intended to make assessments to any other purpos you might deem expedient to the private for-

you might be people.

Nor is even that power without limit. Not only have you but the power to assess the expenses of your local government, but even those expenses you can only assess when it is inose expenses you can only assess when it is expedient. You, yourselves, if you had made this debt. could not assess it, for you have no power to raise money but by assessment, and that you have borrowed it on stock would be conclusive that it was not expedient to assess, and that if for governmental i urposes, therefore it was not within the condition upon which you could assess it at all. Nor made by your predecessors, and for the like purposes, could predecessors, and for the like purposes, could you assess it, for it would be conclusive then that they also did not deem it expedient raise it by assessment, and it is inconceivable that you could deem it expedient to assess now expenses which were incurred for objects of which you are ignorant, or which you know to have been unprofitable, and utterly unimto have been unprofitable, and utterly utilin-portant to the city government, and which the Council then, without the knowledge of re-sults possessed by you, deemed it inexpedient to assess.

Finally, gentlemen, you have had enough to do with that matter, and had better let it rest.

The officiary intermeddling of your predeces-

The officious intermeddling of your predeces sors has cost us much, and has, perhaps, in volved us further, and from that we would ex-

Itms of imposition.

But you shrink from repudiation! Be at rest on that. It is not your debt, if it be a debt, but ours, and we will meet that responsibility. Your body without authority, as we conceive, certainly without our consent, has undertaken to bind us; that the little was aver expected of it and that it

our consent, has undertaken to blad us; that is all that was ever expected of it, and that it has done to the best of its ability, and that it office and concern about the matter ends, or ought to end, and, for ourselves, if there be odium in resisting the obligation into which we have not, either personally or by procuration entered, we will meet it.

But creditors will suffer if it be not paid! More will suffer if it be not paid! More will suffer if it be not paid! Ignorant of the condition of this town if you do not know the sufferings this debt occasions the people. The payment of the tax imposes the crusning weight of it upon the fortunes and prospects of the town. But that is not the question. It is not for you to act as special providence. There must be evils, and this is one of them, of which you are not the arbitrator. It is presumed the court will do right about the matter, and should that exonerate us—it would be but courtesy to assume

right about the matter, and should that exon-erate us—it would be but courtesy to assume we ought to be exonerated—and becoming in you at least to be content.

But the debt, you say, is valid, for that the Legislature confirmed it. This debt is in the form of certificates of stock to the amount of \$5,350,000, issued without authority, and void, therefore. All that the Legislature did was to declar-walld certain subscriptions to railroads. Such declaration could give no validity to the contracts of a corporation void for want of power; but if it did, it left the stock where it was before. That is not even mentioned, and there is, therefore, no pretence of validity to that from confirmation.

that from confirmation.

But it is valid at least from time or acquies But it is valid at least from time or acquiescence in it. No debt becomes valid from time. That discharges, but cannot create it, and if it be claimed that the acquiesence in the tax gives the right to its continuance, that is error. The purpose of assessments has never been declared. Few knew the debt was taxed upon them, but if they did debt was taxed upon them, out it they due that tax without authority was a wrong, and the wrong never becomes right by repetition. That were infringement upon common right, which has no authority but from act of Legislature, or special custom. There is no pretence of legislative authority, never of special custom. That must have existed from time immemorial, and is not applicable to a corpo-ration created within the memory of living

But, again, we say, that is not the question But, again, we say, that is not the question. Be it valid, and it is not for you to adjudicate and enfo ce it. Whether valid for confirmation or acquiescence is a question we have the right to try. You cannot try it. It is a legal question that is for the courts of the courts. right to try. You cannot try it. It is a regar question that is for the courts, and to the wrong done siready you add a greater, when you undertake either to entertain or to pre-clude it.

TAXPAYERS.

NEW YORK ITEMS.

NEW YORK, January 4.

The archives of the old New York board of andermen were seized and locked up by Com-missioner Van Nort.

A meeting of the bar will be held to-night, the object being to secure the removal of Judges McCunn, Cardozo, Barnard and one other.

THE WHARTON TRIAL.

ANNAPOLIS, January 8.

The conclusion of Dr. Warren's direct evidence is that on Wednesday, the day of Ketchum's death, the symptoms of cerebro spinal meningitis were present, and not those of a tartar emetic poison, and thinks the different diagnoses of those diseases proves this. The increased sensitiveness of the skin on that day was a characteristic of meningitis and not of tartar emetic. Indeed, insensitiveness of the skin is a characteristic of the latter. This proves to the witness that Ketchum died of meningitis. This conclusion was from died of meningitis. This conclusion was from symptoms alone. The post-mortem went to show that death did not result from polson, which had it been present would have been developed by the irritation of the mucous

THINGS IN COLUMBIA.

The Limits of the Authority of the Mu- A Gala Day with the Firemen-Railroad Matters-The Water Power Scheme, &c.

> FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] COLUMBIA, January 3.

This has been quite a gala day among the firemen. The quarterly parade of both the Independent and Palmetto Companies took place, and both companies turned out with full ranks, making a creditable display. After the procession the Independents stationed their fine steamer on Main street, near the Coto the satisfaction of the spectators and the nfinite amusement of the pickaninnies. The Palmettoes expect very soon to be in posses-sion of their new five-thousand-dollar steamer, from the Amoskeag works, which has been apleted and is nearly paid for by a citizens'

The affairs of the Spartanburg and Union Railroad Company appear to be approaching a crisis. I understand that a motion to force the company into involuntary bankruptcy has been prepared by counsel for the Hon. Joe Crews, and will be argued before Judge Bryan as soon as he can spare time enough from the Ku-Ki-x trials to hear it, accompanied by a motion to postpone the sale of the road which is now ordered by Judge Butland to be made

is now ordered by Judge Rutland to be made early next month.

The transfer of the Greenville and Columbia Road to the South Carolina Railroad Company appears to be still hanging fire. Kimpton remains in town, ostensibly occupied with the details of this transfer, and trequently engaged in long and anxious interviews with the State officials on the subject of finances. He declares that he has long ago submitted his report as financial agent, and that all the talk about Treasurer Parker's inability to report to the comptroller-general by reason of the non-receipt of his (Kimpton's) report, is all moonshine, and only another instance of the attempts of the State officials to shift the responshine, and only another instance of the a tempts of the State officials to shift the respo-sicility of their acts to other shoulders, of their acts to other shoulders, in

Power Company (the Sprague enterprise) are being energetically pushed to completion. The company has now, under the supervision one hundred and sixty laborers engaged in widening and deepening their canal, besides a number of masons, master builders, &c., en-gaged on the rock and carpenter work. It is now claimed that the canal will be completed, according to contract, in three or four weeks from date, including three bridges for the conrenience of the public, five culverts and new

LOVELY TIMES IN LOUISMANA.

NEW ORLEANS, January 3. In the Senate yesterday there was no quorum. In the House, on a motion to declare the chair vacant, the cry of "Aye" rang through the House. Thirty or forty members rushed towards the chair, but were checked by a number of persons who mounted the plat-form from the speaker's private room. Speaker Carter declared the proceedings revolutionary. Warmothites claim six majority against Carter on the test question.

New Orleans, Janury 4.

The excitement in political circles continue.

After the House adjourned yesterday, the Warmothites asserted that Speaker Carter was After the house adjourned yesterday, the wainmothites asserted that Speaker Carter was
surrounded by an armed mob. The menabout fifteen—who suddenly appeared yesterday on the platform in the rear of the speaker's desk, certainly checked the contemplated
movement of putting Carter out by force. To
guard against the influence of such parties
two hundred Metropolitans were ordered on
duly at the Mechanic's Institute early this
morning, and a detachment of city guards
(military) were said to be stationed in supporting distance. It is stated that the Carterfies last night called on General Emory for
troops to be used if the emergency required it.
At six o'clock this morning about two hundred colored troops, with two Gatlin guns,
marched up from the barracks and were stationed in the customhouse. The factions,
therefore, were about equally matched as reore, were about equally matched as re-

gards force.

Two carriages drove up to the Statehouse. The inmates of the vehicles at once walked into the Governor's office, and a small knot of bystanders followed. Warrants were presented for the arrest of Governor Warmoth. Mr. Dewees, General Campbell and a number of others. The Governor, glancing at the documents, said to those accused gentlemen. documents, said to those accused gentlemen, "You must at once accompany the marshal," and turning to the deputy asked him if he was authorized to take bonds for their appearance. The marshal replied that he was not, but he thought there would be no difficulty in procuring their release on proper security. The Governor was then handed a warrant for his own arrest, and informed by the marshal it was not prepared to take him. rant for his own arrest, and informed by the marshal that he was not prepared to take him, but simply requested him to appear when notified. The Governor replied that he would be happy to accompany them if he desired it, and the marshal replied that such was not his

Wish.

The House was called to order by Speaker Carter. An attempt was made to break a quorum by the Warmothites retiring, but was unsuccessful, fity-three members remaining, as appeared by a call of the House. At this time the utmost excitement prevailed both inside and outside the chambers, although unattended with any violent manifestations.

An affidavit was made before the Violent

An affidavit was made before the United States commissioner charging that Warmoth and others were engaged in an unlawful combination and conspiracy of a secret character for the purpose of obstructing and hindering the execution of the laws, the purpose of the said conspiracy being to deprive the representatives of the General Assembly of their rights under the laws and constitution; that the constituted authorities were in part unable and unwilling to protect them. Said parties have taken violent and illegal possession of the Hall of the House of Representatives; have attempted violently to eject the speaker, and have been engaged in bribing and corrupting the members of the House.

At twenty-five minutes past 12, the Governor entered the court-room, accompanied by a An affidavit was made before the United

At twenty-ive minutes past 12, the Governor entered the court-room, accompanied by a deputy marshal, and was loudly cheered by those assembled, and cries of "Cail the Senate to order," "We have a quorum;" "Good for the Governor." The Governor looked around, and said, "Order, gentlemen." The uproar subsided and the Governor took a chair. After consulting with the district attorner, he said he would see ant ball. The parties were then he would accept bail. The parties were then released on \$500 bail, to appear when cited.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The "Southern Outrages" Investiga. tion-Reports of the Committee.

Washington, January 4.

The joint select committee of the two houses The joint select committee of the two houses on the investigation into the alleged outrages in the Southern States have virtually completed their work, and will submit a report to Congress at an early day. The testimony, with a single exception, is the most voluminous ever taken by a Congressional committee, and will make several volumes of closely printed matter. The verbatum reporting will cost the government at least ten thousand dollars. There will be a majority and a minority report. The report made by that portion of the committee detailed for the purpose on the debts incurred by the Southern States, and the rates of taxation there, is a most interesting and startling exhibit, for it shows that these debts have been increased in the last five years in an aggregate of two hundred millions of dollars, while taxation has increased in proportion. The majority report will maintain that the Ku-Klux organization is a secret armed power existing in most of the Southern States, but that it is port will maintain that the Ku-Kiux organization is a secret armed power existing in most of the Southern States, but that it is being gradually broken up by the enforcement of the Ku-Kiux act. The report will recommend no legislation unless it declare that Congress ought to pass a general amnesty measure. There is good reason to believe that ex-Attorney-General Akerman has been retained by the government as special counsel to prosecute the Ku-Klux cases in the South

before the Federal Courts.
General Halleck is dangerously III. The
Secretary of the Treasury and the President
have gone to Philadelphia and will return on Monday.

The Haytlen Minister Bassett has been cabled that it is the determination of the United States to protect the Hornet. THE PETTICOAT WAR.

Olive Logan Abandoning the Woman Suffrage Ranks.

The New York Tribune publishes a letter from Olive Logan, (Mrs. Wirt Sikes,) in which she indignantly repudiates any connection with the free-love doctrines of the woman's rights advocates, and cites her recent marriage as proof of her respect for that sacred institution She adds:

I little dreamed, when I attended the I little dreamed, when I attended the Woman's Convention, at Steinway Hall, in the spring of 1869, (the only one I have ever attended) that the utterances of that body would ever lead up to such monstrous doctrines as are now put forth in the names of the advocates of woman suffrage. Is the short speech I made on that occasion, I conjured my hearers to helieve that we sought no conby hearers to believe that we sought no con fict with the gentle household gods, that we waged no war on the sweet home virtues, and much of like purport. I have not "progres-sed" one inch in this matter since. I still think a happy home the best thing there is on this earth, and I still believe that the oldfashioned marriage is the basis of it. There fore I, like my husband, do not "stand in the front line of the ultra-progressionists of the

age with regard to marriage."

Meantime, the subject of woman's enfranchisement has become so loaded with obnoxious features that what once seemed a fair pro ous features that what once seemed a lair pro-test against the tyranny of taxation without representation, (the principle for which out forefathers fought and died.) Is now becoming a nuisance to audiences. It is also becoming a nuisance to me; and I have resolved to confine myself in future to a line of remark which has done more toward winning me such has done more toward winning me such lame and fortune as I possess than anything I have said about suffrage. Unclear hands have been laid upon it—let it go. Sufficient for me are the old-fashloned themes of a noble life, a the old-fashloned themes of a noble life, a good man's love, irolics with the children, how to make home happy, the flowers on virtue's window-sill, the follies of Miss Japonica, the vapidities of Mr. Fitz Noodie, the funniments of Miss Jerusha, the honest little comedies of daily life, and the sweet household pixies. With these themes I am happy and at home, and with these I am content. Only let me do my work in my own way—let me use my male, den name as a nom de plume, and don't let neonie call me "an ultra progressionist with people call me "an ultra progressionist with regard to marriage."

Yours truly,
On a railroad train, December 28, 1871.

THE ROCHESTER EXCITEMENT.

ROCHESTER, January All quiet. The people are not allowed to gather in the vicinity of the jail or the streets leading thereto.

The man who knocked a soldler down yesterday was sent to the penitunilary to-day for

The negro's victim is reported improving ple of Rochester were not a ast night to stop and talk on the streets. THE OLD WORLD'S NEWS.

Bismarck's note to the Geinan agents indiates distruct of the Thiers government.
The arms taken from Frace by Prussia are being secretly purchased by the International-The Irishmen at Liverpod made a demon

stration in favor of a home government for Ireland. Suilivan, editor of the Dublin Na Two members of Parlianent from Liverpool, addressing their constituents, advocated an alliance between Great Britain and the United States, and praised the treaty. The Advertiser, alone of the journals, opposes the treaty, deciaring that the English commissioners were outwitted and England bound hand and foot. War is preferable to allowing Yankee claims. It appeals to England to witndraw from a treaty which insults the country.

A church was burned at Manchester by lightning.

lightning. An earthquake is reported at Sheffield. The Roumanian Chambers have adopted a convention which provides for the settlement of the Danubian Railway obligations.

Queen Victoria has returned to Windsor. Four Greek vessels were sunk in the Black Sea and all hands lost.

Official advices show that the Persian famine continues, and entire districts are depopula-ted. The suffering in the cities is terrible.

A SWEEPING PROPOSITION.

What the Internationals Want in New York.

At a meeting of the International Working-men's Society, in New York City, on Sunday, "Citizen Banks" submitted the following docu-"Citizen Banks" submitted thefollowing document, which was ordered to be sent to all
sections, and if approved by them to be adopted and acted upon: "The International workingmen of the city, through their delegate in
the Federal Council, recommend to the citizens of New York City the embodiment of the
following propositions in the forthcoming city
charter: That the city shall institute gas works
of their own, and not only supply the streets
but all the buildings in the city with gas at cost.
That the city shall institute coal depots to supply fuel to its citizens at cost of mining and
transportation. That the city shall institute
markets where the provisions of the country ply fuel to its chizens at cost of mining and transportation. That the city shall institute markets where the provisions of the country may be garnered and dispensed to the people at cost of purchase, transportation and distribution. That the city rescind the charters of the city raliroads and ferries, take possession of and run them in the interest of the people, at cost. That economical dwellings be erected by the city upon its own unimproved iots, to be let to the people at cost. That the system of contracting public work shall be abolished where it can be done by the city authorities. That all public officers shall receive their commissions direct from the people, while the names of deputies, clerks and other employees shall be taken from the iist of qualified applicants, as jurors are, by being drawn from a wheel. That all fee offices shall be abolished, and salaries reduced to comport to the wages of working people. That shall be abolished, and salaries reduced to comport to the wages of working people. That (to prevent venal legislation) all tax levies and other important measures shall be submitted to the people, and heads of departments shall publish frequent reports, in detail, of all receipts and disbursements. That school houses and town halls shall be free for the people to convene in to consider subjects of public welfare, when not otherwise occupied."

THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

The establishment of the German Empir dates from the 18th of January, 1871, and it consequently they oungest of the great power

on earth.

The German Empire is a confederation of twenty-five States. It comprises four Kingdoms (Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony and Wurtemburg.) six Grand-duchies, five Duchles, seven Principalities and three Republics. The latter, which are usually called the Free Cities, are Lubeck, Bremen and Hamburg. Besides these, Alsace and Lorraine, the newly-acquired territories, are direct dependencies of the German Empire, and are administered by a governor. It was formerly believed that republics only were able to form a compact federal government, but the successful organization of the German Empire refutes this argument.

The German Empire is inhabited by forty millions of people. With the exception of about 1.500,000 of Poles in Eastern Prussia, 100,000 Danes in Northern Schleswig and about 200,000 French in Alsace and Lorraine, the population consists entirely of Germans. By far the largest State is Prussia, which has a population of 24,000,000; next comes Bavaria with 4,500,000; Saxony with 2,400,000; and Wurtemberg with 1,800,000. The aggregate population of the other twenty States is about 5,500,000. The population of Alsace and Lorraine, according to the French census of 1568, is nearly 1,500,000.

The German Empire has 9916 geographical The German Empire has 9916 geographical

The German Empire has 9916 geographical square miles; its area is consequently considerable smaller than that of European Russia, which has 100,285 square miles, and it is also smaller than the Austrian Empire, which embraces 10,780 square miles, and it is only a little larger than France (9588 square miles,) but considerably larger than Great Britain and Ireland (5732 square miles,) and Italy with Rome (5766 square miles,) With regard to population, European Russia, with near; 70,000,000 of people, exceeds the German Empire, but the latter outranks all the other European States with regard to the number of inhabitants.

RARON GEROLT'S DAUGHTER.

A Diplomatic Romance.

George Alfred Townsend writes to the Chicago Tribune the following gossip about the seclusion of Baron Gerolt's daughter, in a convent at Georgetown, D. C. He says: One of the romances of Washington City as recently enacted in the diplomatic corpo For nearly thirty years Baron Gerolt services

the interests of Prussia at Washington

City, and he lived long enough to rear native-born American children under the shadow of our capitol, one of whom married Mr. Rangabe, the Greek minister. Gerolt Mr. Rangabe, the Greek minister. Geroit owed his appointment to this country to Baron Humboldt, who had been entertained by him while charge in Mexico, and who recommended him to the King of Prussis. Geroit was an affable, Republican sort of a man in society, fond of the American people, and his social associates were men like Charles Sumner and others who inclined him toward the Enderal side in the war of the retoward the Federal side in the war of the retoward the rederat such the war of the re-bellion. He probably got considerable credit for original principle during the war, when he was really subordinate to acquaintances of stronger will, who impressed the claims of the North upon him. It is charged that at home he was somewhat tyrannical with his family, as is the German custom, and that he and bis wife is the German custom, and that he and his wife wished to assert too much authority over their western hemisphere. Whatever the interior side of his life might have been, Gerolt is remembered enthusiastically by some of the best people in Washington, Republicans and Democrats alike. He resides at Linz, near out of the diplomatic service of North Gernany.

The Geroits, although Prussians, are Catho

lics, and the girls were strictly brought up under the tuition of the Sisters at Georgelown. Bertha, the youngest daughter of the Baron, now twenty-three years of age, and a very rich and handsome type of the young German girl, fell in love three or four years ago with her, father's secretary of legation, a tail. with her father's secretary of legation, a te handsome, dashing, and somewhat reckless. Prussian, and a connection or relative of Bismarck. This young secretary belonged to a fine old Brandenburg Protestant family, which had decided notions against forming Catholical liteness. The requirement would Catholic alliances. The young gentleman wou have fallen heir, in time, to large estates in North Prossia, but these were in some manner, as it is stated, made conditional upon his keeping up the ancestral Lutheran faith. This young Prussian chap you may recol-lect as being the adversary of one of our ministers, Lawrence, of Central America, some two or three years ago, when the two met on what is called the field of honor, exchanged shots, and then patched up the fight without bloodshed. He paid court to Bertha Gerolr, and she was intensely enamored of him. In order to make the nuprials easy on both sides, Geroit applied to the Catholic Church authorities for an indulgence, or something warranting the marriage of this hereditary Protestant with his Catholic daughter; but as it was specified that the children issuing from such marriage were to be brought up Protestant, the Roman dignitaries refused.

Geroit appears sincerely to have wish-

Gerolt, who appears sincerely to have wished to please his child, had also intentions upon the Pope; but, while these ecclesiastical efforts were being made, the domestic correspondence between the correspondence of the pondence between the secretary and his mother in Germany, and some ensuing letters from Madame Gerolt to the other family, growing warmer and more indignant from time to time, had the effect of racking the poor girl's feelings, and, in the end, the han some Prussian went off home. This is the end to the matter up to the present. Bertha Gerolt refused to accompany either her father or mother to Germany, and has retired to the Georgetown Convent, where, some say, she will take the last vell; and others, that she will repent after awhile and reappear in the world. Opinion is divided in this city as to why hands of our State Department. Others allege that he was inefficient, particularly about the time that American arms were shipped to said that, on that occasion, Bismarck asked Mr. Bancroft why our government permitted such things; and Bancroft, to make it easy for himself, retorted that there was Baron Gerolt in Washington, and, it he had been attend-ing to his business, the arms would in Washington, and, it he had been attending to his business, the arms would have been detained. Others say that Catacazy drew Gerolt into an intrigue, and got him to work against the late treaty which we made about the Alabama claims. Whatever the facts the Baron has gone for good, and his admirers here are preparing to forward him an elaborate service of silver, to show that what he did for the country in its crisis is remembered at least by its private citizens.

I an unit draw interest are requested to bring in their books, that the interest may be entered. Interest is compounded quarterly, but payable as beretofore in January and July.

[All such gossip as the above should be taken with due allowance. There may be some fact mixed with much fiction in the

"Worn Our with Figures."—The suicide of a clerk in the Bank of New York occurred recently. The name of the deceased was Rufus Ripley, aged twenty-three. He had been employed for several years in the bank as bookkeeper in the gold department. He had suffered at intervals from neuralgia in the head, which caused the most intense pain, and at times unfitted him for business. He left a letter in which he said: "I am worn out with headaches and figures, and I am going to my long rest. I have made the last posting in the long rest. I have made the last posting in the ledger of lite, and now I am going to 'tick off.' Good by! God bless you!" The bank officers state that the accounts of the deceased are

THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

Washington, D. C., January 4.

The barometer will probably continue rising on Friday throughout the Atlantic States and on the lower lakes, with partially cloudy and clear weather and ialling temperature; north-westerly winds in the Middle and Eastern States, and north and northeast winds on the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for the Atlantic coast to high! coast to-night.

Yesterday's Weather Reports of the Signal Service, U. S. A .- 4.47 P. M., Local Time.

Porc Wines Ther

Place of Observation.	ght of Baro-	rmometer	ind of	ce of Wind	e of the
Philadelphia Portland, Me Savannah	29.97 30.06 29.98 30.47 30.20 30.17 30.34 30.13 30.98 30.24 30.00 30.04 30.03 29.97 30.02 30.09	38 26 56 37 33 61 25 61 44 29 41 42 33 59 39	NNW WENNW Calm. CALM. NNW NNW NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN	Gentle. Gentle. Fresh. Brisk. Light. Gentle. Gentle. Fresh. Fresh. Gentle. Fresh. Gentle. Fresh. Hresh. Gentle. Hresh. Light. Hresh. Light. Light. Light.	Cloudy Cloudy Cloudy Cloudy Cloudy Cloudy Cloudy Cloudy Clear. Fair. Clear. Fair. Cloudy Pair. Cloudy Cloudy Cloudy Cloudy Cloudy Cloudy Cloudy Cloudy Cloudy Cloudy Cloudy Cloudy Cloudy Cloudy Cloudy Cloudy Cloudy Cloudy Clear. Clear. Fair. Cloudy Cloudy Clear. Clear. Fair. Cloudy Clear. Clear. Fair. Cloudy Clear. Clear. Fair. Cloudy Clear. Cloudy Clear. Clear. Fair. Cloudy Clear. Clear. Clear. Fair. Cloudy Clear. Clea

courtesy of the Chamber) be examined by ship-masters at any time during the day.

Business Cards.

WE LIVE AND LEARN, DYE AND

THE SOUTHERN DYE HOUSE, NO. 359 KING STREET,

Dyes and Cleans, by means of steam, Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Children's Clothes. Fine Laces and Lace Curtains cleaned and done up with the Soft or Manufacturers' Finish; Lace

Goods received and returned by Express. L BILLER, Proprietor. jun22-lyr

Inneral Notices.

THE RELATIVES AND FRIENDS of ISAAC M. GASKINS, and the Members of Salem Baptist Church, are invited to attend the Funeral Services of the former, at the residence of W. Y. Leitch, No. 3 Pitt street, THIS AFTERNOO

Special Notices.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC DRAWING Club List?, on the following plans, are now open for members to join:

1. Small and Large Clubs to divide equally. 2. Each member selects his own Ticket and de posits it with the Treasurer of the Club. Onehalf of any Prize drawn by a Ticket to be given to the member who chose it; the other half to be owned by Club.

8. Clubs appropriating three-fourths and nine tenths on the same principle.

The best plan to secure something in the BUT-LER, CHADWICK & GARY DRAWING, is to put half the amount invested in single tickets, and half in Clubs of sixty-two. There is one prize

Any smaller Clubs formed that wish to increase the size of Olub, can do so by applying to me, who will add them to smaller Clabs now formed. Apply to EBEN COFFIN, Sub-Agent, Office, E. M. Moreland, No. 29 Broad Street.

BANK OF CHARLESTON. CHARLESTON, JANUARY 4, 1872.-This Bank has resumed business as a Banking Corporation. WILLIAM THAYER,

OFFICE LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, ST. LOUIS, DECEMBER 28, 1871.-An Election for Directors of the Life Association of America will be held at the office of the Associaion, in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on the 30th day of January, 1872. Polls open frem 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WM. HANLEY, Secretary. jans-ftu8

FRESH VACCINE MATTER, JUST aken from the Arm, kept constantly on hand at BURNHAM'S Drug Store. fans-6 OFFICE OF THE CITY APPRAIS

ER, CITY HALL, CHARLESTON, S. C., JANUARY 1, 1872.—NOTICE.—This office will be opened from this date, and remain open until the 20th instant, for issuing Licenses for the year 1872.

City Appraiser. THE CHARLESTON CHARITA-

BLE ASSOCIATION, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FREE SCHOOL FUND .- OFFICAL RAFFLED NUMBERS. CLASSINO, 280-MORNING.

1 - 6 - 17 - 41 - 52 - 39 - 29 - 22 - 40 - 51 - 61 - 76CLASS No. 281-EVENING. 13 - 9-23 - 5-37-26-71-24-57-33-75-44

As witness our hand at Charleston this 4th day of January, 1872. FENN PECK, JAMES GILLILAND,

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK OF SOUTH CAROLINA - CHARLESTON BRANCH, No. 8 BROAD STREET.—All moneys deposited in this Bank on or before the fifth day of each calen-

dar month will bear interest (six per cent.) for that menth, as if deposited on the 1st.

Assistant Cashier. UNION BANK OF SOUTH CARO-LINA, CHARLESTON, 29th DECEMBER 1871. DIVIDEND .- A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT, free from tax, having been

destared by the Board of Directors, the same will be paid to Stockholders on and after TURSDAY. 2d day of January next. H. D. ALEXANDER, Cashier. dec30-6 CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK OF SOUTH CAROLINA - CHARLESTON BRANCH,

No. 8 BROAD STREET .- On and after THURSDAY, 18th January, 1872, the regular semi-annual interest will be paid to depositors.

DRESSGOODS. All interest not paid on the 31st day of January will be added to the principal of the depositor, and will draw interest as if deposited on the 1s

heretofore in January and July. D. RAVENEL, Jr.,

Assistant Cashier. NOTICE.-THREE MONTHS

after date application will be made to the City Council of Charleston for a RENEWAL OF CER. TIFICATE No. 174, period 64, for \$10,170, dated arth October, 1857, of city 6 per cent. stock, issued to the Trustees Shirra's Dispensary, and the original of which is lost or destroyed. dec28-1amo3

ON MARRIAGE. Happy relief for Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhoed restored. Nervous debility cured. Impediment to Marriage removed. New method of treat ment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes. Ad dress HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- THIS

SUPERB HAIR DYE is the best in the world-perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE produces IMMEDIATELY a splendid Black or Natural Brown. Does not stain the skin, but leaves the hair clean, soft and beautiful. The only Safe and Perfect Dye. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 16 Bond street, New York.

Sewing Machines.

THE NEW IMPROVED

WHEELER & WILSON THE MOST POPULAR FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

Between six and seven hundred thousand now in use. Is the most simple, runs easier, and make less noise than any other first-class Lock Stitel Machine. Does all kinds of work usually done by hand. Has better attachments for Hemming, Frilling, Tucking, Cording, Quilting, Gathering, &c., than any other Machine. These Machines are now offered for sale in this city on the LEASE PLAN, at Ten Dollars per month until paid for. Thorough instruction given, and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Old Machines repaired and adjusted by a competent machinist. A few live men can find regular and profitable employission, by applying ment, either on salary or comm

Parlor and Salesroom No. 209 KING STREET. W. G. BRUCE, Agent. WHYTE & HARRAL, General Agents. dec 18

THE WEED

F. F. SEWING MACHINE

has not yet become such a drug in the market as to require to be hawked through the streets or

left at the residences against the wishes of the occupants. But my sales have not diminished, nor has the reputation of these Machines suffered by competition. Call and see them and you will be convinced o

their superiority. and Crape Shawls and Kid Gloves Cleaned and D. B. HASELTON.

onth Carolina Land and Immigration Gift Conerts will close on SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 6 o'clock P. M. BUTLER, CHADWICK, GARY & CO.

Special Notices.

THE SALE OF TICKETS FOR THE

EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR.

O ONSIGNEE NOTICE.-THE er J. H. STICKNEY, from Baltimore, is discharging her cargo at Kerr's wharf. Goods remaining on the dock at sunset will be store Lat risk and expense of owners.

ians STREET BROTHFRS & CO., Agents. RAFFLE .- A BEAUTIFUL SET of TOY FURNITURE to be Ramed at MoLHAM'S Stores, Nos. 844 and 443 King street. Everybody that sees it wants it, especially those who have a ittle girl to give it to.

PLANTER'S -AND MECHANICS' BANK, OF SOUTH CAROLINA, CHARLESTON DECEMBER SOTH, 1871.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of this Bank will be paid to Stockholders on and after 2d proximo, exclusive of government tax.

WILLIAM E. HASKELL Hold of the Y wat Coahter

SOUTH CAROLINA LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY-SAVINGS DEPARTMENT. Depositors are requested to leave their Books to be credited with the January Quarterly Interest the 20th January will bear interest from the 1st of

Interest Six Per Cent., compounded quarterly. dec22-fmw12 F. A. MITCHELL, Cashier.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—DR. GEORGE PELZER, Residence No. 48 Cannon street. Office at BURNHAM'S Drug Store, King, near Calhoun street. iani-mwra CITY HALL, OFFICE CLERK OF

COUNCIL, CHARLESTON, S. C., DECEMBER 26, 1871.—Estimates will be received at this office until the 6th of January, 1872, at 12 M. for the building of a PLANK BOAD on King street, from herd street to City Boundary. Same to be made per running foot, according to the plans and pecifications in the City Engineer's office. Estimates to be directed to Committee on Conclery, , suomis . W. W. 58,400; confirm

. . Clerk of Council. SCREVEN HOUSE -- NOTICE TO PARTIES INTERESTED. Major JOHN W. CAM-ERON has consented to conduct, and is duly apointed Manager of the SCREVEN HOUSE.

NATURE'S OWN REMEDY .- CER-TAIN CURE FOR HEADACHE, Dysperma, Diseases of the Kidneys, &c.—SARATOGA PAVIL ION SPRING WATER. Try it. For sale by all

Refreshment Baloons. THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE

CORNER OF EAST BAY AND UNITY ALLEY. NEW BARROOM AND RESTAUBANT.

HOT AND COLD LUNCHES EVERY DAY FROM 10.30 TO 1 O'OLOOK.

HOT AND COLD DRINKS. H. H. BADENHOP,

jan1-6 Corner East Bay and Unity Alley. Dry Goods, Br.

NEW AND CHEAP

J. R. READ,

No. 263 KING STREET, Respectfully announces that he has just received a CHOICE LOT OF DRESS GOODS, to which

he invites attention. COBURGS AND POPLINS, At 25 cents a yard, worth 35 cents.

STRIPED AND PLAID DRESS GOODS, At 95 and 98 cents per yard, worth 371-9. ALSO.

This Day Received, ALL-WOOL SERGES, MERINOS. WOOL VELOURS, POPLIN MOHAIRS,

And other DESIRABLE DRESS GOODS, at 45c., 753., and \$1 per yard.

RICH BLACK SILKS. COLORED SILKS, IRISH POPLINS.

BLACK DRESS GOODS, in great variety. REPT VELOURS, for Trimmings, both in Black,

J. R. READ. CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

NEW BLACK CLOTH CLOAKS, Received per late Steamers,

STYLISH AND CHEAP. I have now the LARGEST AND BEST ASSORT-ED STOCK OF CLOAKS, SACQUES, JACKETS, &c., to be found in the city, all of which will be

sold at LOW PRICES, for CASH. J. R. READ.

HOSIERY! GLOVES!

RIBBONS. FANCY NECKTIES, Table Damasks, (very superior.) Fine Towels, Napkins, Linens,

GENTLEMEN'S SCARFS! FINE HAIR BRUSHES, COMBS,

BLACK DRESS TRIMMINGS! VELVET RIBBONS, BUTTONS, &c., &c.

READ'S

No. 263 HING ST.

Black Silk Parasols, (new.)

dec20-1m0 No. 307 KING STREET. | oct27-mwf6mos

Lubin's Extracts, French Pomade.